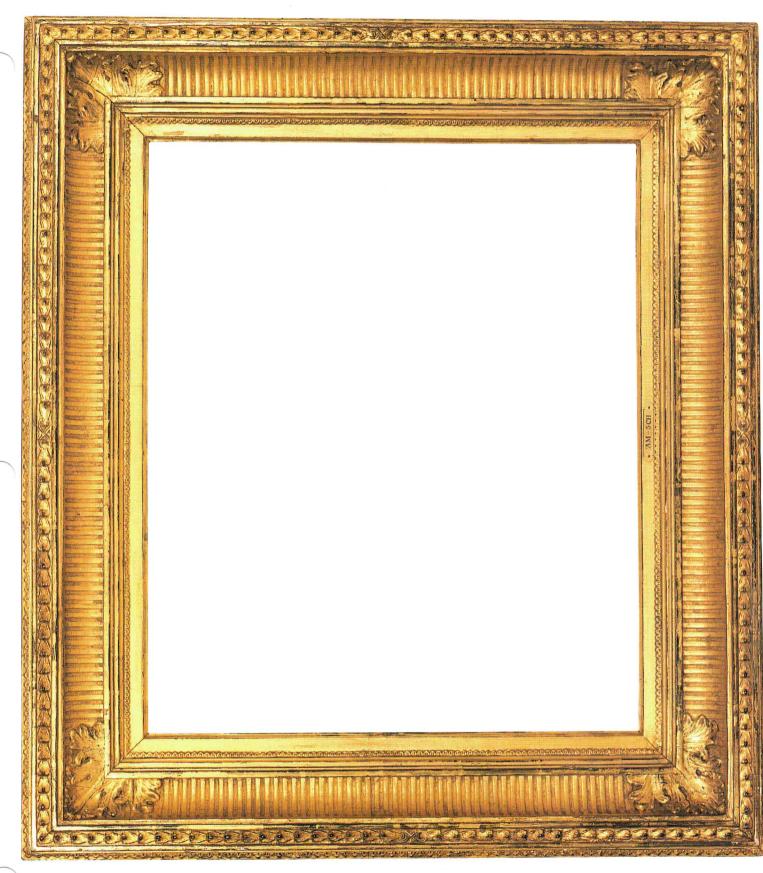
American

hile contemporary European styles had an important influence on frames in Colonial America, domestic designs were generally simple in nature. Typical Colonial shapes were plain coves or slopes, often derived from architectural mouldings.

As skilled carvers and gilders settled in America in increasing numbers, frames became ever more sophisticated. Designs of the Federal Period, (1780-1830 Approx.), were influenced by the contemporary interest in neo-classical style in Europe and America, with low relief ornamentation echoing the architectural and decorative motifs of classical antiquity. Because the styles are so similar and often indistinguishable, we have grouped the French Empire frames with the Federal.

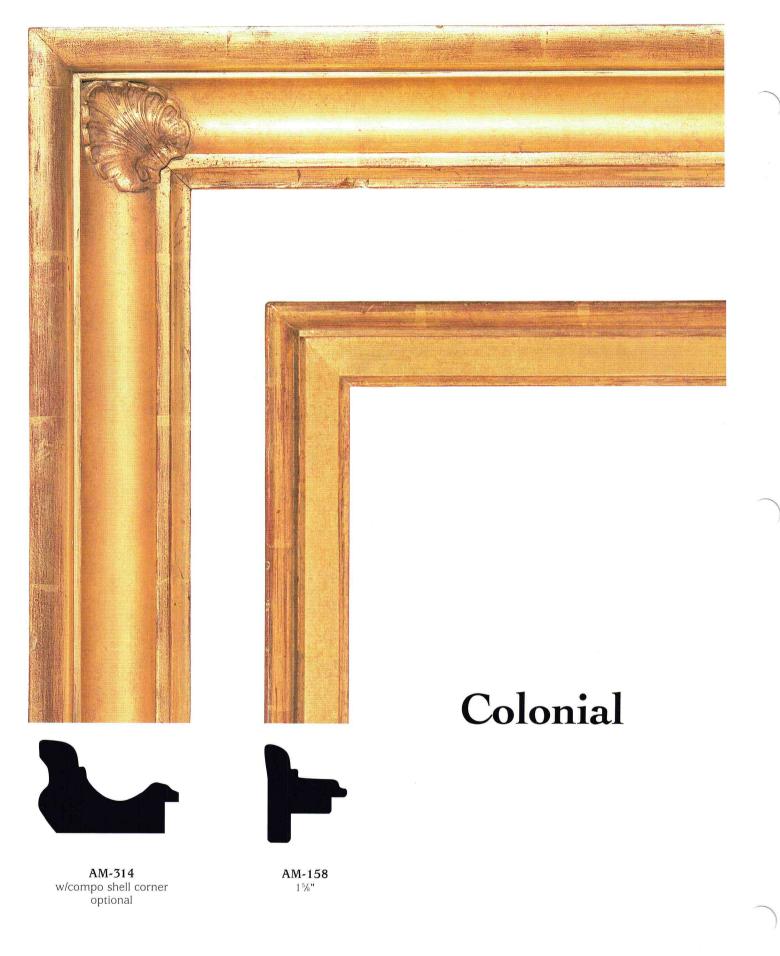
Advances in manufacturing techniques allowed frames in the nineteenth century to become increasingly complex, with realistically three dimensional cast or moulded ornamentation appearing with great frequency. This decoration was often inspired by agrarian or nature themes, with leaves, branches, cornhusks, and vines used as common motifs.

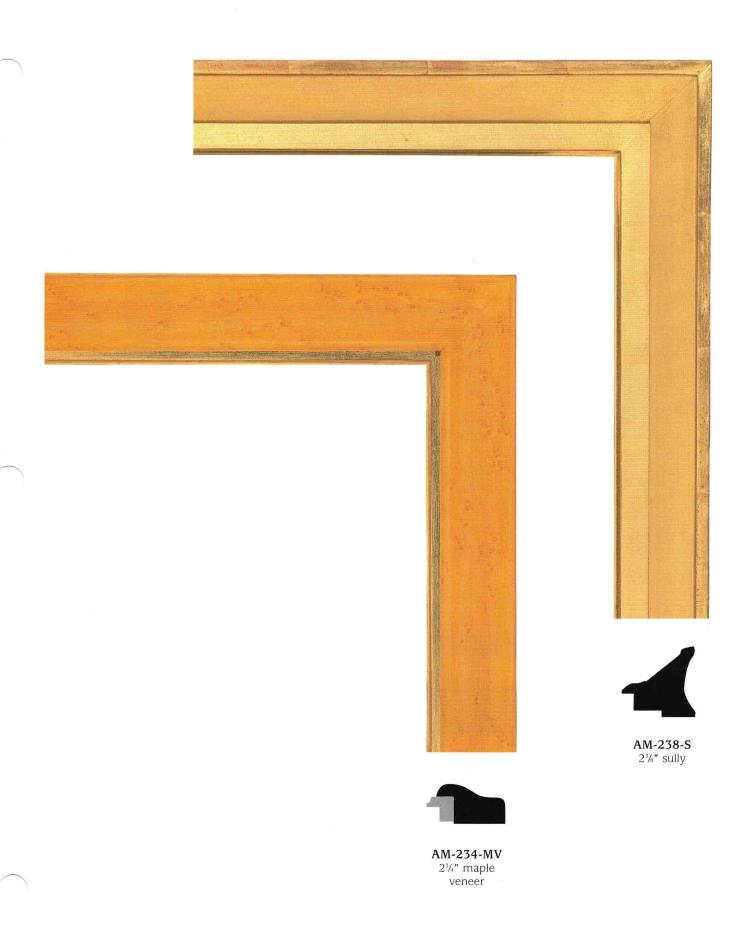
In the late 1800's frames were often individual products, rather than being mass produced. Several prominent artists, notably James Whistler and Thomas Eakins designed their own frames. The American impressionists Twachtman, Weir, and Hassam, among others, developed and shared a distinctive style, combining subtle shapes and carvings with subdued finishes, often in pale golds, to compliment their work.

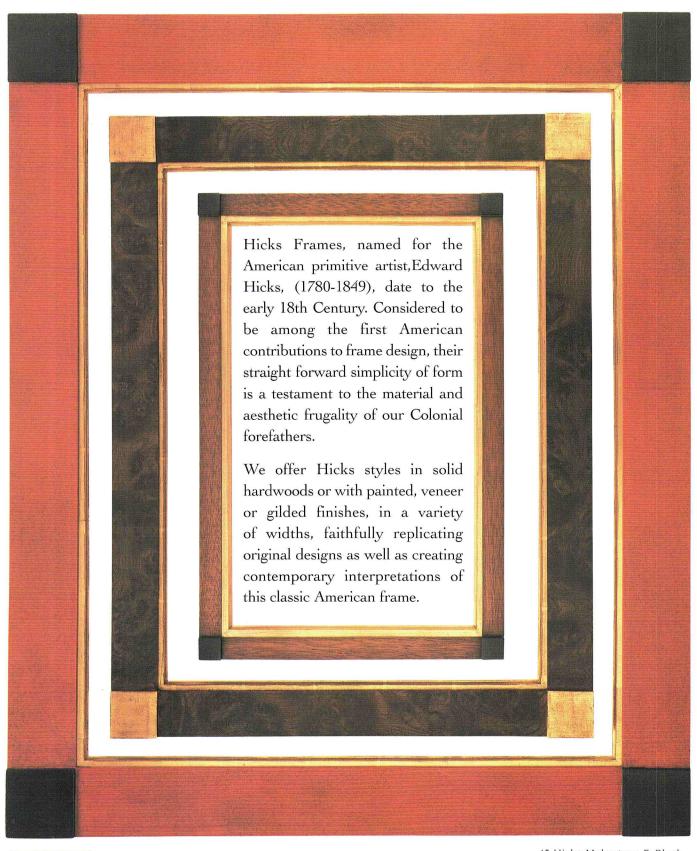


AM-5-CH 5" Church w/leaf corners









1" Hicks Mahogany & Black 2" Hicks Walnut Burl Veneer & Gold 3" Hicks Antique Red & Black



A.P.F. Master Framemakers

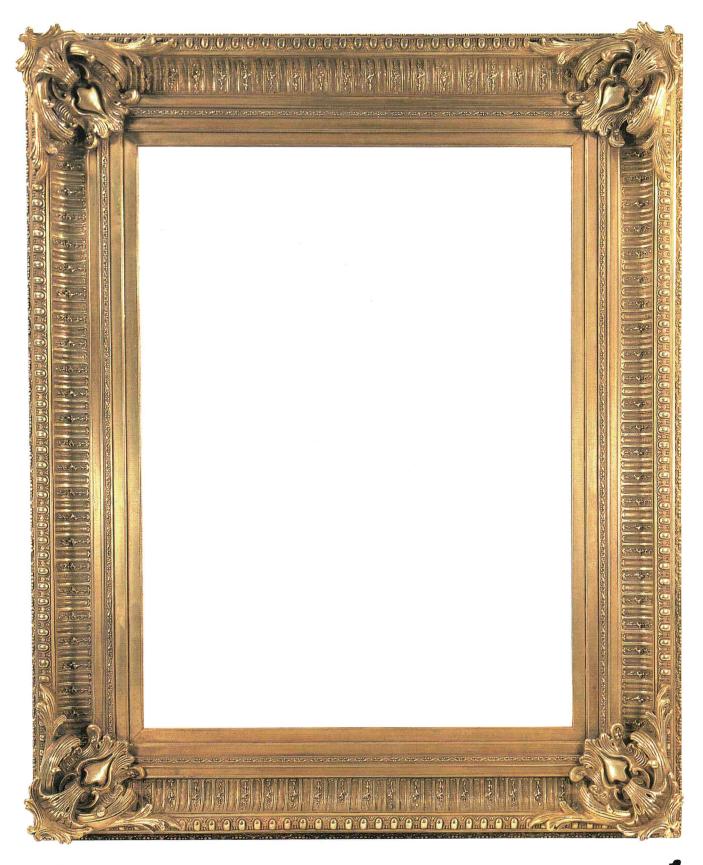
19th Century American: Federal and Empire



AM-5-N 5" Empire circa 1820

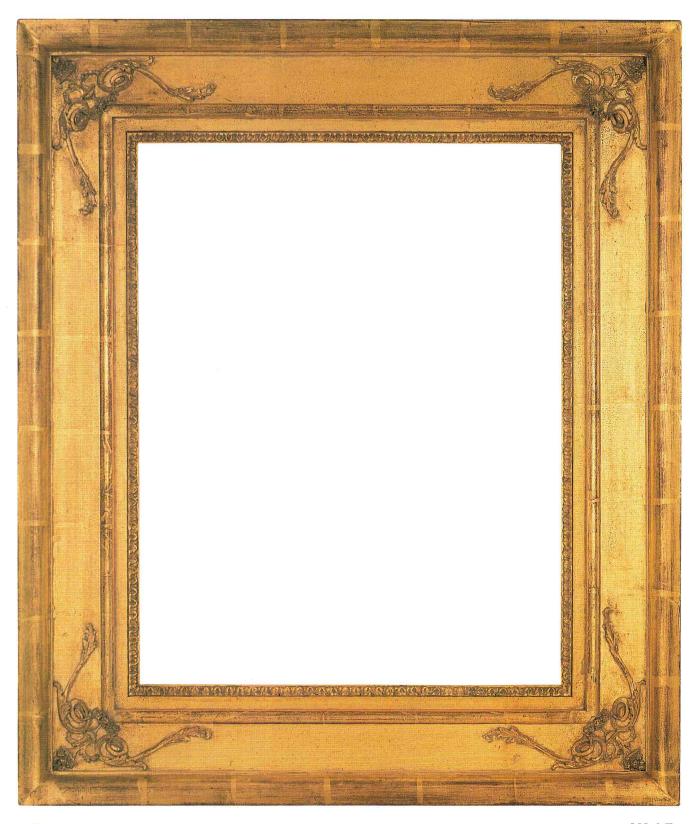
Portrait of James Monroe by Gilbert Stuart, (1755-1828). Reproduced with the permission of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.





AM-712-RT 7½"







AM-4-T 4" Sully, with Basket Corners (optional)

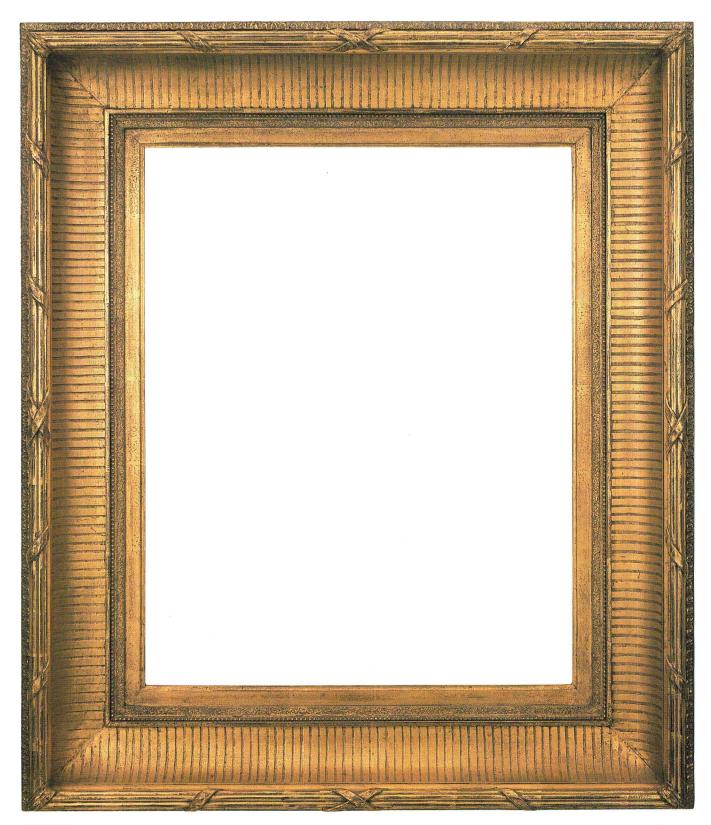




FED-45C 4½" Continuous compo palmette (optional)



A.P.F. Master Framemakers

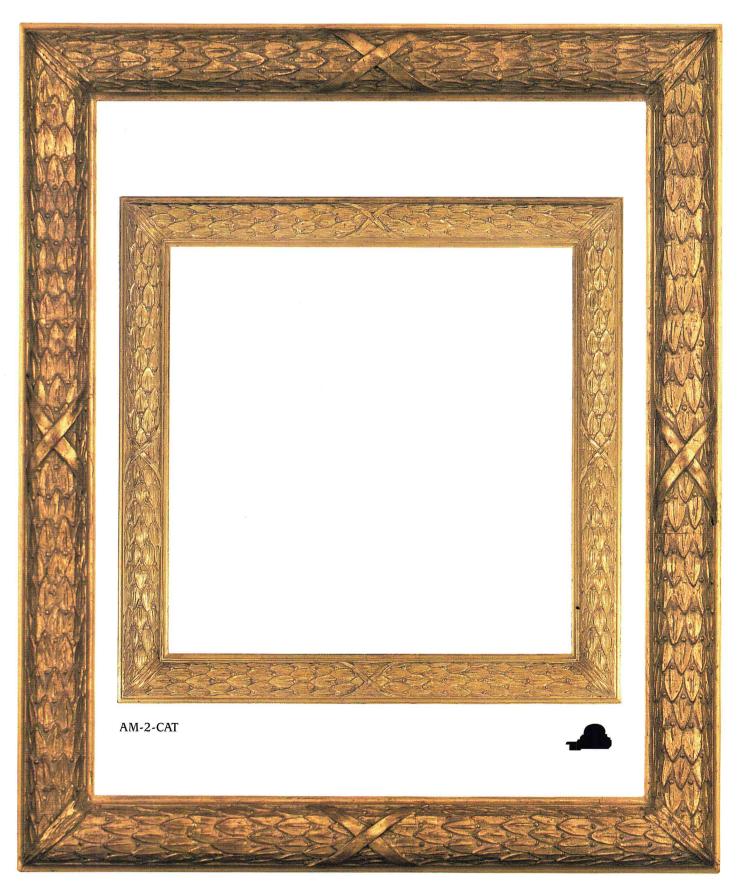


AM-434 4¼" w/ray panels circa 1870 Shown with continuous straps (optional)





A.P.F. Master Framemakers



AM-3-CAT 3" Continuous acanthus leaf with straps (optional)



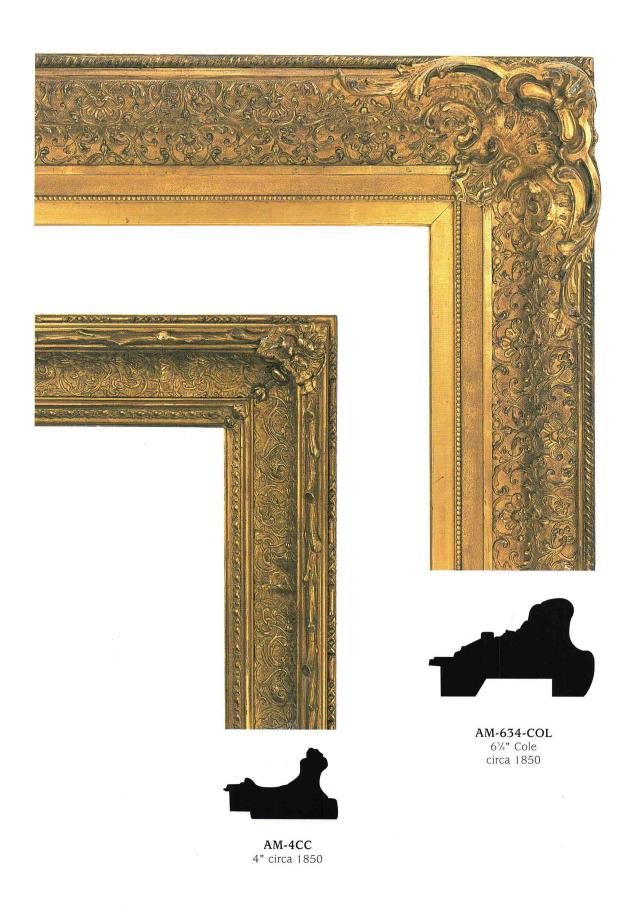


AM-314-EM 3¼" Empire



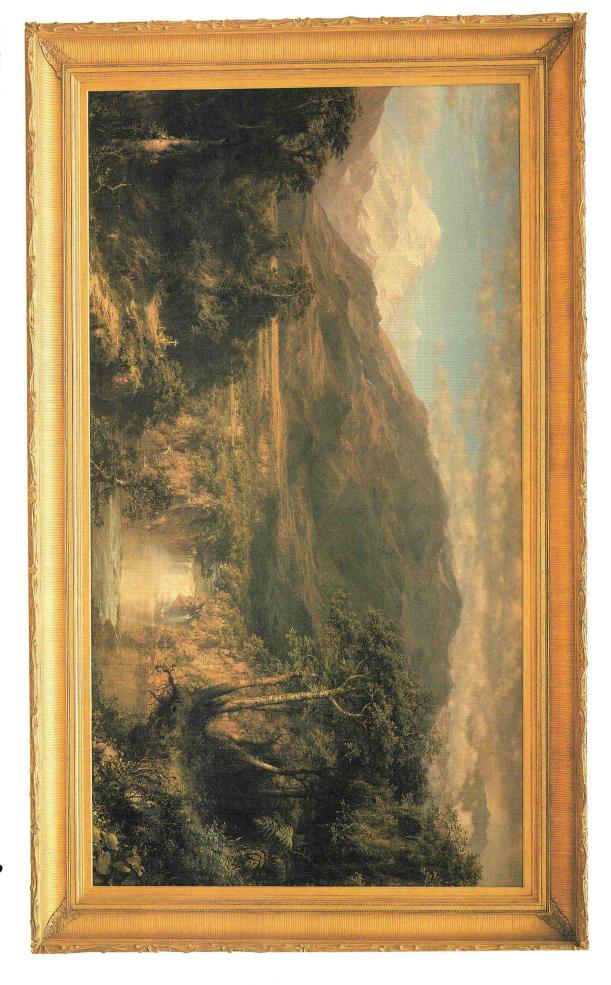


AM-25-TSR 2½" Tongue, spool, and ray, straps, leaf corners and centers (optional)



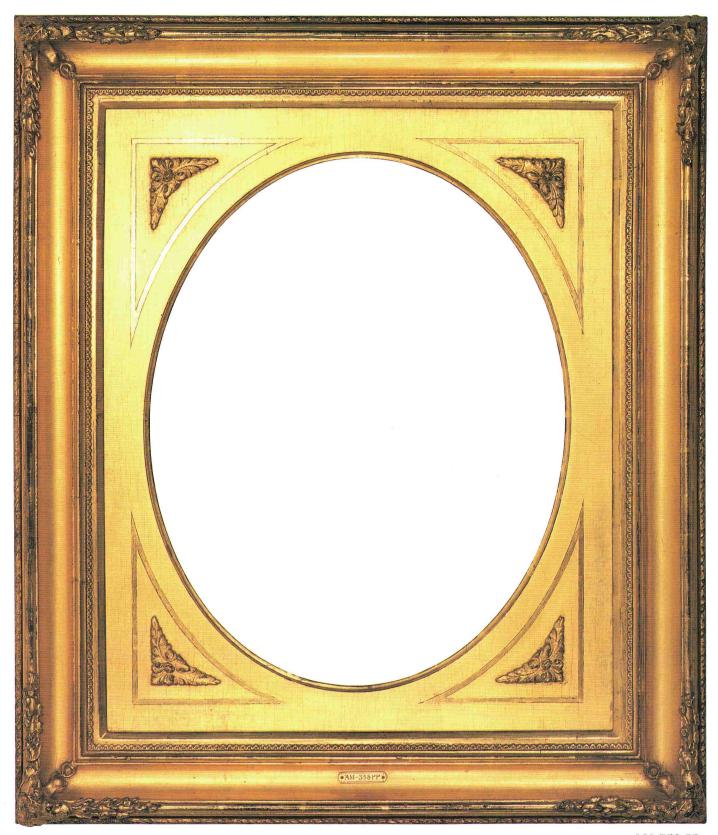
A.P.F. Master Framemakers

Frederick Church (1826-1900), "The Heart of the Andes," (1862) Reproduced with the permission of The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

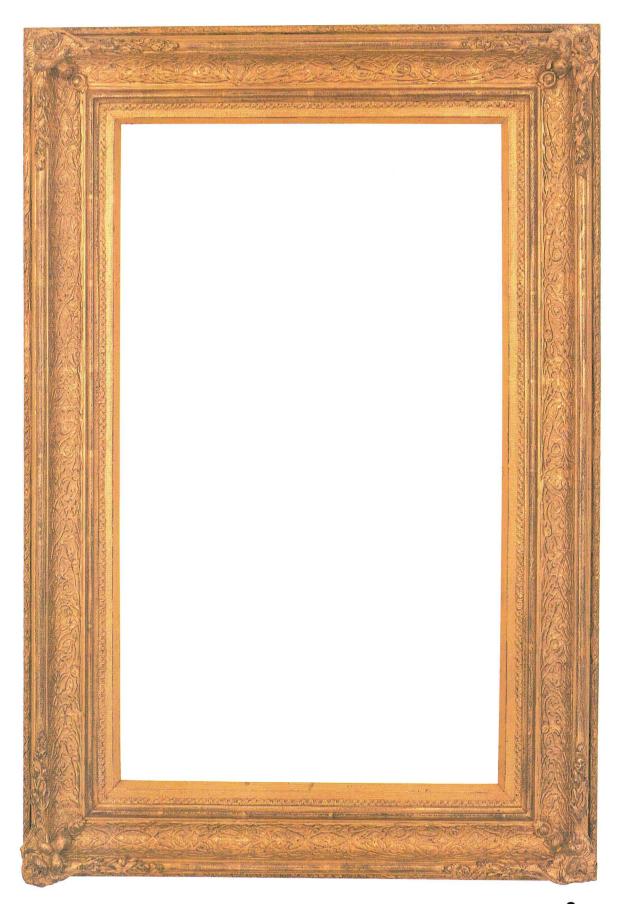




A.P.F. Master Framemakers



AM-358-PP 3%" Church, plain Panel with optional corners shown with spandrel with lines and simple compo corners



AM-358 3%" Church w/reeded top and continuous compo panel and compo corners





AM-5-RC 5" reeded top with continuous compo panel & compo corners

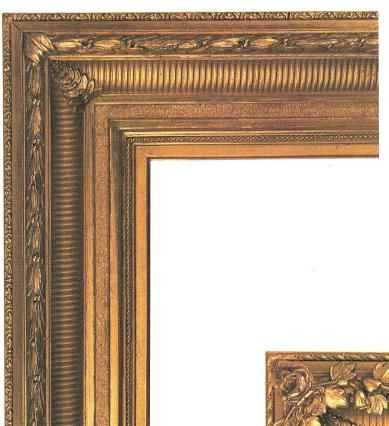


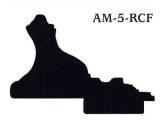


AM-734-SG 7¾" Fluted cove w/acanthus leaf top, sgraffito liner



"After the Storm, Yosemite Valley" (1888) by Thomas Hill (1829-1908)
Reproduced with the permission of Garzoli Gallery

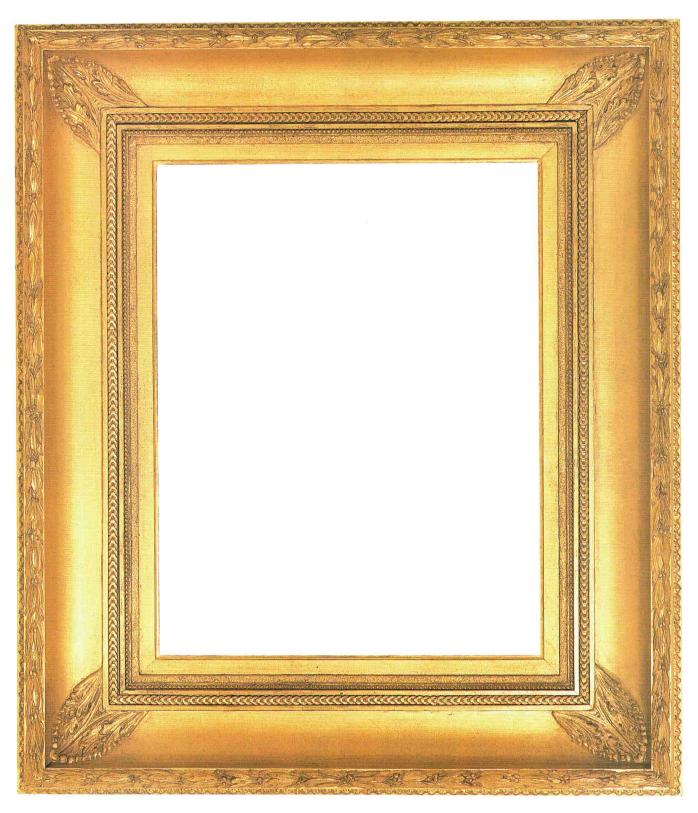




5" Fluted cove, acanthus leaf top

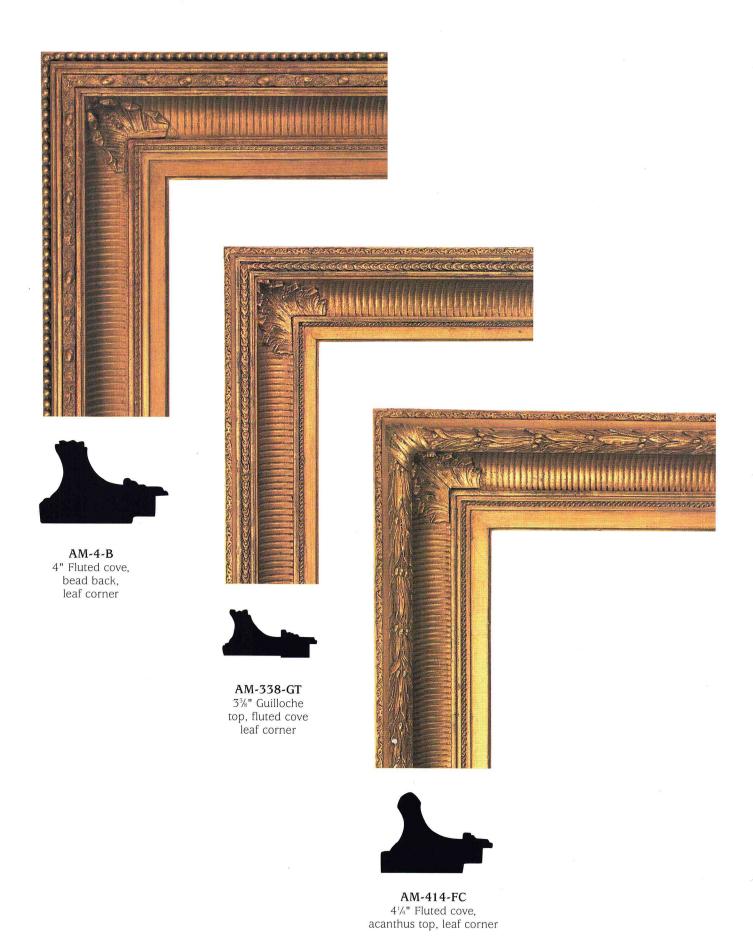


AM-434F 4³/₄" fluted cove, delicate leaf corner

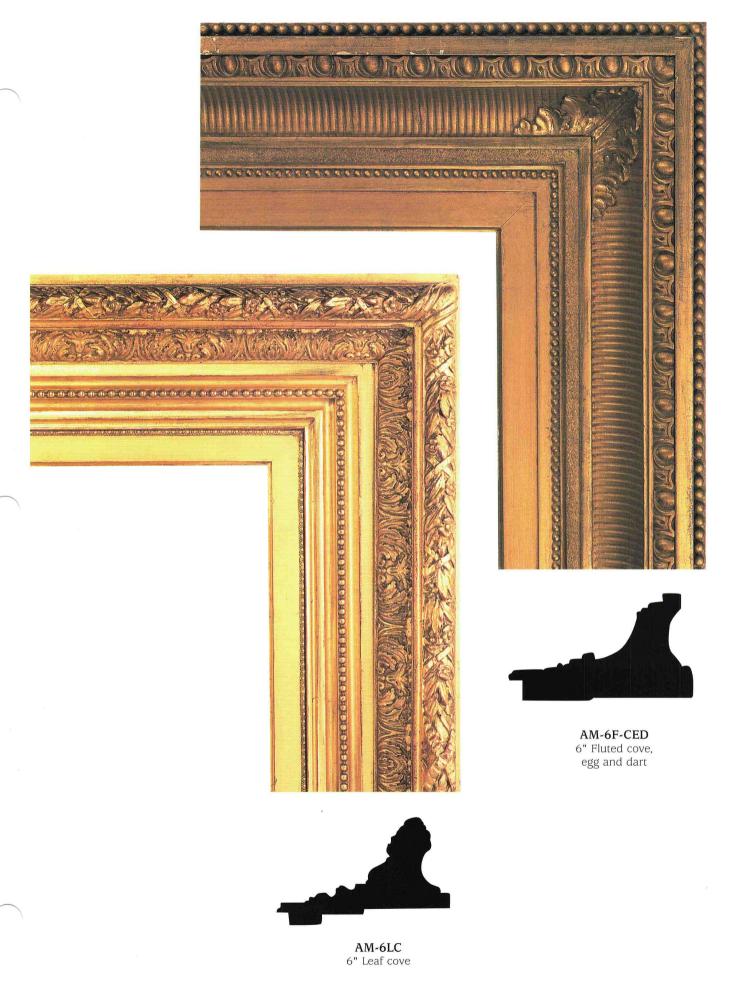


AM-5-AT 5" Acanthus leaf top, leaf corners (optional)

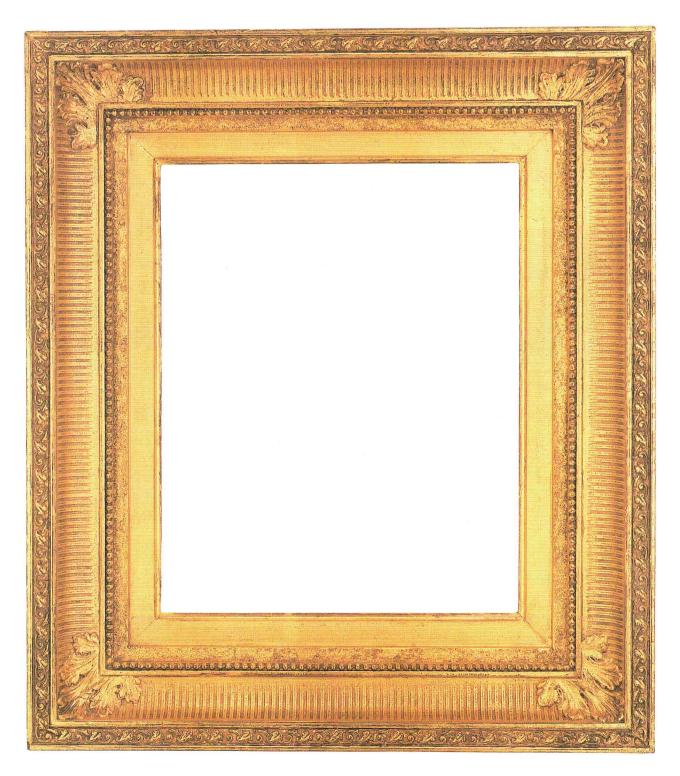




A.P.F. Master Framemakers

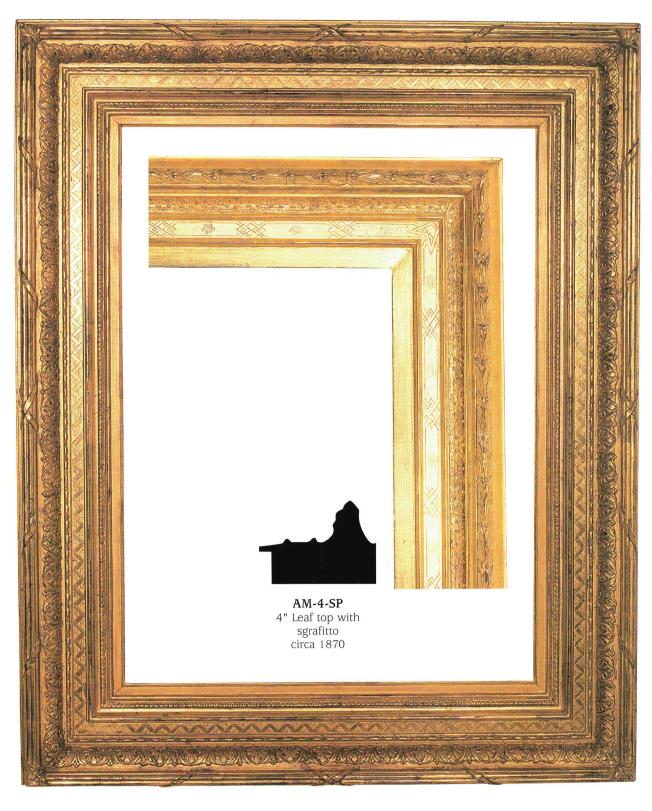


A.P.F. Master Framemakers



AM-3-GT 3" American with guilloche top, leaf corners (optional)





AM-45-CR 4½" "Cropsey" circa 1870





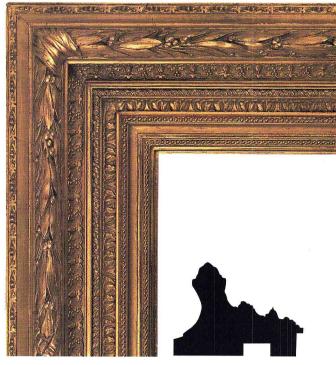


AM-4A 4" Anthemion reverse cove, acanthus top

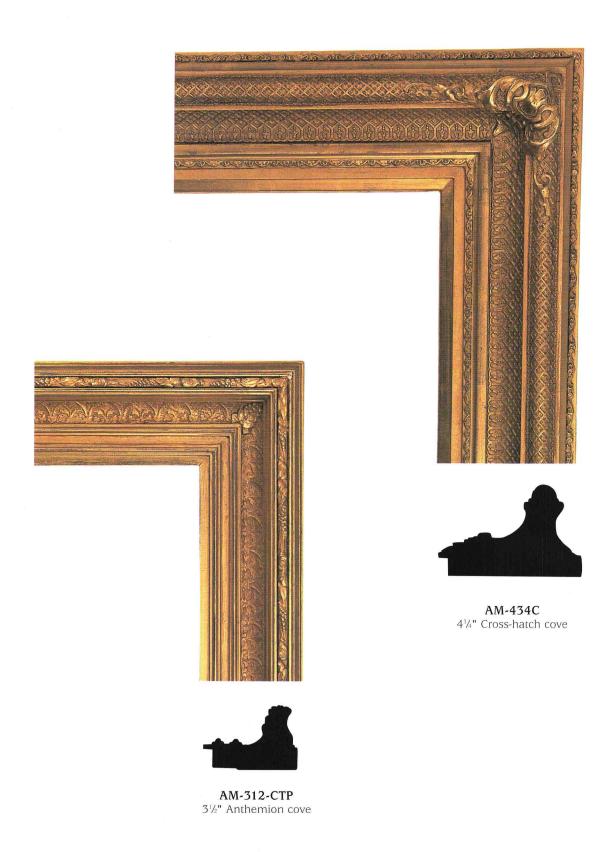




AM-5L 5" Leaf cove



AM-6-OC 6" Acanthus top, complex compo coves



A.P.F. Master Framemakers

